FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 28, 1846.

For the fortnight past-indeed, since the beginthis day we enjoy the sun and temperature of May. the clergy on the one hand, and those of the various I have just returned from a ride along the south-

Mr. BENTUS and the did not first to make any speech, western Boulevards; the fruit trees are in depth parallel as the bondary in the relations of your through all stages, and chiefly in the more advanced. The modely relatives of every description have found the relation of the century. The property of the century of the century of the century of the century. The property of the century of the century of the century of the century. The property of the century of the century of the century of the century. The property of the century of the century. The property of the century of the cen

in the celebration of Washington's birth-day, at the residence of our worthy Plenipotentiary. Col. London and of British India has earnestly called King's last year's ball was so splendid and sat- for the annexation of the Punjaub, and urged the isfactory throughout, that greater eagerness for invi- expediency of a large army of observation on the tations were excited in the Parisians and foreigners frontiers of that kingdom. Forces to the number than prevailed even at the era of General Cass. So of thirty thousand were actually assembled; more many applications were addressed to me for my were ordered, and the Sikhs could not mistake the myself to six or seven. I enclose for you a modest ready under the Commander-in-Chief and the Govaccount of the festival of the 23d, consigned by a lady to Mr. GALIGNANI, for his Messenger. He to the Times: compounded a paragraph from it, sufficient for the purpose. The arrangements could not have been happier. I do not recollect a company better made up, or that seemed more sociable and joyous, in all my experience of anniversary assemblies. Mr. WHEATON and Mr. WASHINGTON IRVING WERE Present. To both, the foreigners-equally with their countrymen-testified a respect grateful to every an easier, heartier air than Lord Cowley, the Bri- certain, from the contrariety of the bulletins of the number of American friends met in the evening at magnified for "the enemy," and liberally diminish my apartment to honor the occasion. They were ed for us "the victors." We read in the journals my apartment to honor the occasion. They were ed for us "the victors." joined, as a tribute to it, by such men as M. de fresh regiments are to be embarked for India; reand other names in the political and literary spheres, BUGEAUD. from which credit redounds to the country which they wished to compliment. Bishop Hughes, of New York, appeared is good patriotic mood. He preached, for the second time that day, "with ac- Landlord and Tenant and the general condition of ceptance," in the basilick of the Roule. It rejoices me that the Rev. E. Mason, of the same city, has speech last week in the House of Commons, the arrived with the intention of pursuing a ministry in Liberator expressed himself thus: Paris. He may materially serve the Christian cause. A Catholic may repeat the observation of an old Roman prelate, concerning some estimable and truly Christian dissenters: "They are endowed with grace; and, therefore, if not of the body, they are stant state approaching to starvation. For several weeks in of the soul of the Church " The day after we received information of the bill

distinguished French politicians-one a peer, specially conversant with the subject-called on me to express their satisfaction. They thought us in the right way, and congratulated themselves on an auxiliary force in case of need; the highest opinion is entertained of American naval prowess and capacity. The French Chambers will vote, by large maporities, the additional ninety-three millions of francs asked by the Minister of Marine for the execution of former resolutions in regard to naval efficiency. The fresh addition is of thirty war-steam-Yet, the continuance of peace with Great Britain is assumed on all hands. You are better circumstanced than any other people to become the predominant naval and commercial Power of the world. Transatlantic steam-lines are at length to be undertaken from the principal French ports. The banking-house of Delahante, Boykett & Co. (of which Marchioness LAVALETTE, formerly Mrs. Welles, is the chief partner) have tendered to the Government a comprehensive plan, on the basis of a capital of sixty millions of francs, and exclusive privilege for forty-six years and three hundred and twenty-four days. The lines will include forty-six different points; the number of steamers twentysix-four from Havre to New York-each of six hundred horse-power; a line from Bordeaux to New Orleans, Galveston, and Mexico. The scheme has been carefully digested in all details. The Government can or will do nothing of itself. An appropriation of sixteen millions of francs is asked by the Minister of Public Works for the port of Havre. The Chamber of Deputies began, yesterday, to debate a grand bill for internal navigation, involving appropriations to the amount of eighty millions. Rivers canalized and rivers not canalized, all sorts the examination of the budget, they will assail the whole foreign and domestic policy. No hope is entertained of shaking the Cabinet. M. Guizot

An American waiter of great judgment and ability, now in be delivered will look to the electoral college alone. Ministerial majority throughout the session.

before your Senate for the ten war-steamers, four

so as to induce the explosion. The Journal des Debats, of the 24th instant, contains a long letter, an exposition of events, dated Madrid 16th, which is ascribed to a member of the French legation. NARVAEZ is presented in light, and with a long story of Cabinet and Court proceedings, that must mortify and incense him beyond any balsamic quality in his honorary degree of commander-in-chief of the armies. Think of a hundred and fifty thousand troops to maintain domestic order or arbitrary rule; not a foreign foe or quarrel to be apprehended! The irrascible and imperious soldier will give trou- superior advantages, and recommend its universal adoption.

ble, if he can retain his influence with the troops. MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA will probably return to his embassy here, where he can serve his old principals more usefully than he could continue to do at Madrid A split in the Belgian Cabinet has threatened an entire change. If VAN DE WEYER should return to London, it will be difficult to fill his place at Brussels. The difficulty, the stumbling-block of the weather has been vernal; the Belgian Government, comes from the claims of liberal and lay radical and philosophical schools, to Boulevards; the fruit trees are in rich prevail in the education of youth through all stages, blossom; the others are budding as in April. Ope- and chiefly in the more advanced. The motley vo-

customed and entitled to high life, that he was "perfectly received at the Court of Windsor."

The body of the Americans were most interested sponsibility for the hostilities.

For the twelvemonth past the whole press of e influence, that I was compelled to restrict object to be pursued when all was adequate and ernor General. It is almost amusing now to listen

"We find ourselves engaged in this Sikh war in spite of the most earnest endeavors of the Government, both at home and in India, to avoid it. We are allured by no desire of conquest, and excited by no ambition of war. It is a stern, inevitable necessity; and, whatever may be the ultimate advantages to be derived from the possession of the Punjaub, never were acquisitions more reluctantly sought, never was the bloody price of a victory more sorrowfully paid by the nation."

The special wrongs, the irresistible motives, the American observer. I fell into conversation with real successes or losses of the Hindoos and the Mr. THIERS, Mr. BERRYER, and several other Depu- Arabs, in their conflicts with the British and French, ties, earnest about American affairs. No guest wore can never be known to the world. We may be tish ambassador. His demeanor is uniformly sim- belligerents in European wars, that, in the African ple and affable, without loss of dignity. On the and the East Indian, wherein the story comes from 22d, the anniversary (Sunday) the Legation and a one side alone, numbers and disasters are uniformly TOCQUEVILLE, JOLLIVET, Count PELET DE LA Lo- inforcements are constantly preparing for Algeria; ZERE, PAGANEL, Secretary-General of the Depart- an effective of one hundred thousand men is now ment of Commerce, Mayor Poussin, DE Puisbusque, to be accomplished at the instance of Marshal

You may recollect Mr. O'CONNELL's invectives

"The next public document to which he begged leave to stant state approaching to starvation. For several weeks in the year they lived on the charity of their neighbors. The last population returns of 1841 showed, that out of the whole rural population of Ireland, 46 per cent. lived in a single room the entire human family and the pigs occupied the same apart-ment together. The next fact was, that of the civil populathat is, of the inhabitants of towns-36 per cent. li a single room, and that two or three families sometimes occu-pied the same room. Perhaps the most important document of all was the report of Lord Devon's commission; it had been directed to him and four others, and perhaps a better commis-sion was never formed by the hands of any Government. [Hear, hear.] It was impossible to believe that they were deceived themselves, or that they meant to deceive others."

You know that O'Connert, must have at all times : nonster as a target for his railing faculty. He laid aside the CZAR for ESPARTURO LOUIS PULLIPPE and Rosas: but he has replaced the Emperor Nicho LAS with reference to the tales of the Nuns and the Polish Priests. You will see that Lord ABERDEEN, in the House of Lords, in answer to some officious queries and indignant wails of Lord Kennaird, afrmed that NICHOLAS solemnly denied to the Pope any knowledge of the atrocities related, and that he Lord ABERDEEN) did not believe them. We learn directly from Rome that the Holy See fully acquits the Czar himself, and doubts at least concerning the victimation. The case of the Polish Priests is exploded as sheer fiction.

AUSTRIA

As our commercial relations with this country are become ing more and more important, some accounts of its presen interesting to those engaged amercial state may l eign trade. Austria is yearly extending its foreign trade d its commerce with the United States, though small, i annually increasing. The Austrian Government is evidently disposed to encourage foreign commerce, as may be inferred from the fact that Trieste, her only seaport of any importance, is free to all goods destined for its consumption, and that of the adjoining territory. Merchandise destined for the interior is subject to the duties of the Austrian tariff; but the duties are very moderate. Shipping charges are also extremely renof water-courses and works, tolls, and so forth, figure in the question. The Deputies have yielded the ure in the question. The Deputies have yielded the secret-service money (a million of francs) without a try, and increase its domestic and foreign commerce. A rail-struggle. Odlon Barror and other Opposition chiefs promise that, when they reach that item in value of our exports to Trieste in 1842 was \$884,705; and the trade has been gradually increasing since. Our imports

has apprized the Chamber of certain dissolution at the end of the session. Whatever speeches may be delivered will look to the electoral college alone. United States. He thinks the prospect for an increasing de-The certainty of a dissolution secures the present chants and cotton planters. The principal articles of export Ministerial majority throughout the session.

You will have learnt the rupture in the Spanish Cabinet, and the formation of a new and precarious Ministry. It is surmised that the French Government deemed it expedient to change the military for the civic ascendency in the Spanish councils, and contrived therefore to have Narvaez duly provoked contrived therefore to have Narvaez duly provoked to induce the explosion. The Journal description of the civic ascendency in the Spanish councils, and cotton planters. The principal articles of export are grains, silks, wines, furs, quicksilver, cinnabar, iron, leads copper, brass, litharge, alum, &c. The articles of export are grains, silks, wines, furs, quicksilver, cinnabar, iron, leads copper, brass, litharge, alum, &c. The articles of export are grains, silks, wines, furs, quicksilver, cinnabar, iron, leads copper, brass, litharge, alum, &c. The articles of export are grains, silks, wines, furs, quicksilver, cinnabar, iron, leads copper, brass, litharge, alum, &c. The articles of export are grains, silks, wines, furs, quicksilver, cinnabar, iron, leads copper, brass, litharge, alum, &c. The articles of export are grains, silks, wines, furs, quicksilver, cinnabar, iron, leads copper, brass, litharge, alum, &c. The articles of export are grains, silks, wines, furs, quicksilver, cinnabar, iron, leads copper, brass, litharge, alum, &c. The principal articles of export are grains, silks, wines, furs, quicksilver, cinnabar, iron, leads copper, brass, litharge, alum, &c. The principal articles of export are grains, silks, wines, furs, quicksilver, cinnabar, iron, leads copper, brass, litharge, alum, &c. The principal articles of export are grains, silks, wines, furs, quicksilver, cinnabar, iron, leads copper, brass, litharge, alum, &c. The articles of export are grains, silks, wines, furs, quicksilver, cinnabar, iron, leads copper, brass, litharge, alum, &c. The articles of export are grains, silks, wines, furs, quicksilver, cinnabar, iron, leads copper, brass, litharge, alu gistered manufactories, of almost every description, giving employment to 2,330,000 people, and producing manufactures to the value of 1,425,000,000 florins. Since that time a system of internal improvements has been commenced in a manner calculated to give new vigor to manufacturing industry, and to increase the importance of her foreign c

> WIDE AND NARROW GAUGES .- Commissioners having been appointed by the British Parliament for the purpose of testing the comparative merits of wide and narrow gauges on railroads, have reported, after elaborate investigation, that the narrow gauge of four feet eight and a half inches possesses

IN SENATE-APRIL 1, 1846.

THE OREGON QUESTION

cial order of the day having been announced, and Mr. ASHLEY being entitled to the floor—
Mr. SPEIGHT requested Mr. A. to waive his right to the floor for a few moments, to enable a Senator to make an ex-Mr. ASHLEY acceded to the request of Mr. S., and con-

sented to yield the floor. Whereupon—
Mr. BENTON said he did not rise to make any speech, but merely to vindicate history, and the intelligence of the Senate, from an error into which the Senator from Michigan, not now in his seat, (Mr. Cass,) had fallen yesterday, in re-

impossible call in the treaty of 1783. It called for a due west course from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi, when such course would never strike the Mississippi—the lake being north of the head of that river. Upon the supposition that the line due west from the lake would strike the river, the right to its free navigation was granted to the British by the treaty of peace; but, on finding that the line would not strike the river, the struggle began between the two countries—on the part of the British to deflect the line, to turn it down southwest, and thus get to the river, and with this arrival upon that gie on the part of the United States was to prevent this con-sequence—to close the line without yielding the navigation; and this contest had continued twenty years, when a treaty was signed in London to terminate this contest. It was in the year 1803, Mr. Jefferson being President, and Mr. Rufus Minister in London; for, in those days, Ministers were and so rapidly changed upon a change of Administration as has sometimes since occurred.

The fifth article of the treaty then signed deflected the line

The fifth article of the treaty then signed deflected the line so as to reach the Mississippi on the shortest course; and this was done in conformity to instructions from the Government of the United States. This treaty was signed in the spring of 1803; and it so happened that about the same time—namely, twelve days before the signature of the treaty in London—the treaty, without the knowledge of Mr. King, for the sale of Louisians to the United States, was signed. The two namely, twelve days beliefed to a solution and the first two don—the treaty, without the knowledge of Mr. King, for the sale of Louisiana to the United States, was signed. The two treaties arrived in the United States together, and Mr. Jefferson immediately saw the advantage which the Louisiana treaty gave him in cutting off forever the British, both from the navigation of the Mississippi and from the whole valley of that river. The most accomplished diplomatist in America—perhaps equal to any in Europe—he saw at once that the acquisition of Louisiana put us in the shoes of the French in all their treaties applicable to that province; that it especially made us a party asplicable to that province; that it especially made us a party to the treaty of Utrecht; gave us the benefit of the line 49, established under that treaty; and he immediately determined to recommend to the Senate the rejection of the fifth article of the treaty signed at London, and to rely afterwards upon the Utrecht treaty as a matter of right to force the British out of Utrecht treaty as a matter of right to force the British out of the valley of the Mississippi. The Senate concurred with him. They rejected the fifth article of the treaty; and then the double duty presented itself to be performed at London. The rejection of the article of the treaty was to be just and the second of the reset was the seco

The rejection of the article of the treaty was to be just sed; the treaty of Utrecht was to be plead against the British, diput an end to their darling desire to obtain the navigation of the Mississippi. The first was a delicate duty. The non-riffication of a treaty, concluded under instructions, except for good cause, is, by the law of nations, an injury to the adverse Power, implying a breach of faith but little short of the enormity of violating the same treaty after its ratification. To show this good cause—to justify ourselves for a seeming breach of faith—was the immediate care of Mr. Jefferson; and immediately after the Senate had acted upon the two treaties, namely, on the 14th of February, 1804, Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, wrote to Mr. Monroe (Mr. King having asked leave to return when he had concluded his treaty) to bring this delicate business before the British Government, and satfifth article. The treaty of Utrecht furnished the justifica and Mr. Monroe was instructed to urge it accordingly.

Mr. B. said this extraordinary statement brought him to the production of his authorities. He would now have recourse to the language of others, and would read a paragraph from the first letter of Mr. Madison to Mr. Monroe on this subject

"If the fifth article be expunged, the north boundary Louisiana will, as is reasonable, remain the same in the hands of the United States as it was in the hands of France, and may be adjusted and established according to the principles and authorities which in that case would have been applicable. There is reason to believe that the boundary between Louisiana and the British territories north of it were actually fixed by commissioners appointed under the treaty of Utrecht, and that this boundary was to run from the Lake of the Woods westwardly, in latitude 49 degrees; in which case the fifth article would be nugatory, as the line from the Lake of the Woods to the nearest source of the Mississippi, would run through territory which, on both sides of the line, would belong to the United States. Annexed is a paper stating the authority on which the decision of the commissioners under the treaty of Utrecht rests, and the reasoning opposed to the construction, making the 49th degree of latisude the northern boundary of Louisiana, with marginal notes in support of that construction. This paper will ou more readily into possession of the subject, as it may enter into your discussions with the British Government. But you will perceive the necessity of recurring to the proceedings of the commissioners, as the source of authentic in-formation. These are not within our reach here, and it must, consequently, be left to your own researches and judgment to determine the proper use to be made of them."

Mr. B. remarked upon the language of this extract. The fact of the commissaries having acted was assumed for certain : the precise terms of their act, and the construction of those terms, was not exactly known: and Mr. Monroe was directed examine the proceedings of the commissaries in Londonto ascertain the particulars—and to act according to his judg-ment. Mr. Monroe did so, and found not the least difficulty on either branch of his duty. The justification for the nonratification of the boundary clause seems to have been admitted without a word; nor did the other branch of the subject enunter the least difficulty. The Utrecht treaty carried all rough. But let Mr. Monroe speak for himself. In his letter Mr. Madison, of September 8, 1804, he says :

"We then proceeded to examine the convention respecting he boundaries in the light in which the ratification by the President presented it. On that subject, also, I omit-ted nothing which the documents in my possession enabled me to say; in aid of which I thought it advisable, a few days afterwards, to send to his lordship a note explanatory of the motives which induced the President and Senate to decline ratifying the fifth article. As the affair had become by that circumstance in some degree a delicate one, and as it was in its nature intricate, I thought it improper to let the explanation which I had given rest on the memory of a single individual. By committing it to paper, it might be better un-derstood by Lord Harrowby, and by the Cabinet, to whom he will doubtless submit it.

In this extract (resumed Mr. B.) Mr. Monroe shows that he held a conversation with Lord Harrowhy, the British Sec retary of State, and used the Utrecht treaty for both the purposes for which he had been instructed to use it, and with perfect success. He also shows that, unwilling to leave such an im-portant matter to the memory of an individual, he drew up substance of his conversation in writing, and delivered it to Lord Harrowby, that he might lay it before the Cabinet. The production of this paper, then, is the next link in the chain of the evidence to be laid before the Senate; and here

"Paper respecting the boundary of the United States, delivered to Lord Harrowby, September 5, 1804.

of Hudson, together with all lands, seas, seacousts, rivers, and places situate in the said bay and straits which belong The question now (Mr. B. said) was to see what reception thereunto, '&c. It is also agreed 'that commissaries shall be forthwith appointed by each Power to determine, within a year, the limits between the said bay of Hudson and the places appertaining to the French; and also to describe and settle, in like manner, the boundaries between the other British and French colonies in those parts.'

The question now (Mr. B. said) was to see what reception these articles met with at home—met with from Mr. Jefferson, to whom they were of course immediately communicated. And here let Mr. Jefferson speak for himself, as speak-ing through Mr. Madison, in a letter to Messra. Monroe and Pinkney, (Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland, having then joined Mr. Monroe in London,) under date of July 30th, 1807:

"Commissaries were accordingly appointed by each Pow-er, who executed the stipulations of the treaty in establish-ing the boundaries proposed by it. They fixed the north-ern boundary of Canada and Louisiana by a line beginning in the Atlantic, at a cape or promontory in 58° 30' north latitude; thence, southwestwardly, to the Lake Mistasin; thence, further southwest, to the latitude of 49° north from the equator, and along that line indefinitely."

Mr. B. stopped the reading, and remarked upon the extract as far as read. He said this was a statement—a statement of fact—made by Mr. Monroe to Lord Harrowby, and which, of itself, established the twofold fact, that the commissaries did act under the treaty of Utrecht, and established the 49th parallel as the boundary line between France and Great Britain, from the Lake of the Woods indefinitely west.

France in former treaties. By running due west from the northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi, it must have been intended, according to the lights before them, to take the parallel of the 49th degree of latitude as established under the treaty of Utrecht; and, pursuing thence the course of the Mississippi to the 31st degree of latitude, the whole extent of the western boundary of the United States, the boundary which had been established by the treaty of 1783 was actually adopted. This conclusion is further supported by the liberal spirit which terminated the war of our revolution; it having been manifestly the intention of the parties to heal, as far as could be done, the wounds which it had inflicted. Nor is it essentially weakened by the circumstance that the Mississippi is called for by the western course from the Lake of the Woods, or that its navigation is stipulated in favor of both Powers. West-ward of the Mississippi, to the south of the forty-ninth de-gree of north latitude, Great Britain held there no territory that river was her western boundary. In running west, and ceding the territory to the river, it was impossible not to call for it; and, on the supposition that it took its source within the limits of the Hudson Bay Company, it was natural that it should stipulate the free navigation of the river;
but, in so doing, it is presumed that her Government respected more a delicate sense of what it might be supposed tive of policy, founded on the interests of Canada or its othe tive of policy, founded on the interests of Canada or its other 'possessions in that quarter. As Great Britain ceded at the same time the Floridas to Spain, the navigation of the Mississippi by her subjects, if it took place, being under a foreign jurisdiction, could not fail to draw from her own territories the resources which properly belonged to them, and therefore could not be viewed in the light of a national advantage.

"After the treaty of 1783, and at the time the conven in contemplation was entered into, the state of things was as is above stated. The territory which Great Britain held west of the Lake of the Woods, was bounded south by the forty-ninth degree of north latitude; that which lay between the Lake of the Woods and the Mississippi, southward of that parallel, belonged to the United States; and that which lay to the west of the Mississippi to Spain. It being, however, understood, by more recent discoveries or observations, that the seurce of the Mississippi did not extend so high north as had been supposed; and Great Britain having shown a desire to have the boundary of the United States modified in such manner as to strike that river, an article to that effect was inserted in the late convention; but, in so doing, it was not the intention of the American Minister or of the British Minister to do more than simply to define the American boundary. It was not contemplated by either of them that Americas should convey to Great Britain any right to the territory lying westward of that line, since not a foot west of the Lake of the Woods, was bounded south by the to the territory lying westward of that line, since not a foot of it belonged to her; it was intended to leave it to Great Britain to settle the point as to such territory, or such portion of it as she might want, with Spain, or rather with France, to whom it then belonged. At this period, however, certain measures respecting the Mississippi, and no ments in that quarter took place, which seemed to me the great interests of America that were dependent on that river. These excited our sensibility, acute and universal, of which, in an equal degree, her history furnishes few examples. They led to a discussion, which terminated in a treaty with France, by which that Power ceded to the United States the whole of Louisiana as she had received it of Spain. This treaty took place on the 30th of April, 1803, twelve days only before the convention between Great Britain and the United States was signed, and some days before the adoption of such a treaty was known to the Pie nipotentiaries who negotiated and signed the convention.
"Under such circumstances, it is impossible that any right which the United States derived under that treaty could be

conveyed by this convention to Great Britain, or that the Ministers who formed the convention could have contemplated such an effect by it. Thus the stipulation which is contained in the fifth article of the convention has become by the cession made by the treaty, perfectly nugatory; for, as Great Britain holds no territory southward of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, and the United States the whole of it, the line proposed by that article would run through country which now belongs exclusively to the latter."

This reasoning (said Mr. B.) was conclusive, and in the course of the negotiations which followed, both parties actually proposed articles, adopting the Utrecht line from the Lake of the Woods, with a proviso against its application to the country west of the Rocky Mountains. In adopting the line both

articles were identical; the provisoes were the same; the only difference was in the modification of the extent of the line. Here they are : Article five, as proposed by the American Commissioners.

'It is agreed that a line drawn due north or south (as the case may require) from the most northwestern part of the Lake of the Woods, until it shall intersect the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west slong and with the said parallel, shall be the dividing line between his Majesty's territories and those of the United States to the westward of the said lake; and the said lake and the s that the said line to and along with the said parallel shall form the southern boundary of his Majesty's territories, and

and that the said line shall, to that extent, form the south-ern hourdary of his Majesty's said territories, and the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States: Provided, That nothing in the present article shall be construed to extend to the northwest coast of America, or to the territories belonging to or claimed by either party on the continent of America, to the westward of the Stony

Here is concurrence (said Mr. B.) in the proceedings of the commissaries under the treaty of Utrecht. Here is sub-mission to that treaty on the part of the British, and a surrenmission to that treaty on the part of the British, and a surren-der under its inexorable provisions of all pretensions to the long-cherished and darling pursuit of the free navigation of the Mississippi. True, the article did not then ripen into a treaty stipulation. It was many years afterwards, namely, at Lon-don, in 1818, that this line of 49 was established to the Rocky By the tenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, it is agreed Mountains; but the offer of the article in 1807 was concluthat France shall restore to Great Britain the bay and straits sive of the pretension, and, though mentioned at Ghent in

"Your letter of April 25th, enclosing the British project of a convention of limits, and your proposed amendments, have been duly received. The following observations explain the terms on which the President authorizes you to close and sign the instrument:

"The modification of the 5th article (noted as one which the British commissioners would have agreed to) may be admitted, in case that proposed by you to them be not attainable. But it is much to be wished and pressed, though not made an ultimatum, that the proviso to both should be omitted. This is, in no view whatever, necessary, and can have little other effect than as an offensive intimation to Spain that our claims extend to the Pacific ocean. However reasonable such claims may be, compared with those of others, it is impolitic, especially at the present moment, to strengthen Spanish jealousies of the United States, which it is probably an object with Great Britain to excite by the clause in question."

For the Forty-Nines are not savage, but peaceful and mericiful, and will allow the captive the full liberty of his person, or his pareled of honor yeaterday given, on a condition, now become absolute, never to pass 49; never to use again that name of omen, the Russian line. This is a sad termination—almost ridiculous—of his wallike commencement. It is the fruit of his dependence on Greenhow's book. That book has been the little dog of his catastrophe. Henceforth the Sena-cut tor's occupation is gone. War—inevitable war—can no longer be the burden of his song. War is now evitable. Inevitability has reversed its application. It is peace that is now into the present moment, to strengthen Spanish jealousies of the United States, which it is probably an object with Great Britain to excite by the clause in question."

'it is probably an object with Great Britain to excite by the clause in question.'

This, Mr. President, was Mr. Jefferson's opinion of the line of 499—for it throughout—in its whole extent, "indefine the first of the provise, and letting the line run through to the occan.'
And who and what was Mr. Jefferson, in relation to this Oregon river, the title to which was to have been settled by this line.' He was, we might say, its very discoverer; for, long before the time of Lewis and Clarke, and even before that of Gray, when in another part of the world—when the United States Minister to France under the Confederation—his philosophic mind told him that the lofty ridge of the Rocky Mountains, penetrating the region of eternal snow, and traversing the country north and south, must turn waters each way—to the west as well as to the Gulf of Mexico: his philosophic mind saw this, and his practical genius proposed the realization of his vision. The young and intrepid traveller, Leedyard, was then in Paris, on his way to commence that African expedition in which he so unfortunately lost his life. Mr. Jefferson proposed to him to reliquish that design—to betake himself to a new theatre—to the new world, and to the western slope of the North American continent. He proposed to him to proceed overland to Kamschaka—cross the sea at Behring's straits—follow the coast down until became to the great river which must be there—then follow it up to its source in the Rocky Mountains—and, crossing over, come down the Missouri. This is what Mr. Jefferson proposed to him to proceed overland to Kamschaka—cross the sea at Behring's straits—follow the coast down until became to the great river which must be there—then follow it up to its source in the Rocky Mountains—and, crossing over, come down the Missouri. This is what Mr. Jefferson proposed to the first proposed to him to proceed to St. Petersburg, furnished with the proposed to him to proceed to St. Petersburg, furnished with the proposed to him to proceed to St. Petersburg, furnis

American authority. It is surely enough; but there was another party to the treaty—France; and, to complete the proof, it will be as appropriate as convenient to conclude the matter with a brief exhibition of French testimony. Here it is, (said Mr. B., displaying two huge folio volumes, and opening some maps;) here it is: Postlewait's Commercial Dictionary with D'Anville's maps, dedicated to the Duke of Orleans.

Mr. B. then pointed out the line established under the treaty of Utrecht, and read the account of it as given in a note on the upper left-hand corner of the map. The description was

he upper left-hand corner of the map. The description was

Mr. B. said he was no great advocate for the map are ment—for the collection of two piles of maps, one having a line upon it, the other without a line, and then assigning the victory to the tallest pile. He was no great advocate for this map argument; and if he was, the two maps before him would be a fine illustration of its folly; for the two before me, though made by the same author, and adopted into the same work, would fall into two different piles, one with and one without the line, one with and one without the descriptive memoran-dum. Confronted in a pile, where the biggest pile was to carry the day, they would neutralize each other; but, examined by the test of chronology and the lights of history, they be-came consistent, intelligible, and potent. One was made in 1752, the other in 1766, and each was right according to its time. In the interval between these two dates, namely, in 1763, the line ceased to exist! Great Britain acquired Canada, the line no longer had application, and from that time ceased to appear on maps. What was necessary in 1752 bein 1766.

The great fact is now established. The commissaries did The great fact is now established. The commissaries did meet under the treaty of Utrecht; they did execute the stipulations of that treaty; they did determine the limits between the French and British possessions in North America; and the parallel of forty-nine, from the Lake of the Woods indefinitely to the west, was one of the boundaries established by them.

I make no application of this fact. I draw no argument from it. I do not strong it to the continuous contraction of this fact. I make no application of this fact. I draw no argument from it. I do not apply it to the question of title. I am not arguing title, and will not do it; but I am vindicating history, assailed at a vital point by the book which has been quoted and endorsed: I am vindicating the intelligence of the American Senate, exposed to contempt in the eyes of Europe by a supposed ignorance of a treaty which is one of the great political landmarks in Europe and America'; and I am demonstrating to the Senator from Michigan that the condition has become absolute on which he bound himself yesterday to reverse his Oregon position.

Oregon position.

Mr. President, the Senator from Michigan gives us some just and wise observations on the frivolous and ridiculous causes which have sometimes involved great nations in terrible war. But I think that, in one of his illustrations, he fell that the said line to and along with the said parallel shall torm the southern boundary of his Majesty's territories, and the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States: Provided, That nothing in the present article shall be war. But I think that, in one of his illustrations, he fell into a misapplicasion of an historical fact, and that without the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States: Provided, That nothing in the present article shall be war. But I think that, in one of his illustrations, he fell into a misapplicasion of an historical fact, and that without the aid of Greenhow's book. It was the case of the war resulting from the water on the lady's gown. The incident, I suppose, of the water and the gown, in which two ladies were dramatis personæ, and a little dog a prominent figurante, took place in the court of Queen Anne, took place in the court of Queen Anne, the imperial Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. I call her imperial of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west, along and with the said lake, as the office of the United States to the westward of the said lake, as far as their respective territories extend in that quarter; and that the said line shall, to that extent, form the southment of the said territories, and the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States: Provided, That nothing in the present article shall be well as a party on one side, and Mrs. Masham on the other—and was a party on one side, and Mrs. Masham on the other—and was a party on one side, and then with the Duke of Marlborough, married no man, not even an emperor. This lady and ber dog was a party on one side, and then with Mrs. Masham, quarrelled with the Duke of Marlborough, and so recalled him from his command, stopped the career of victory, and then made peace—the very peace whose benefit we

the Senator from Michigan would have sought the history of the treaty of Utrecht in the authentic documents which our library contains, and would have found the truth, and would have been to-day a free-man, and not a prisoner, as he constituted himself yesterday, in the hands of the Forty-Nines. He is now their prisoner, doomed to dwell at 49. He is not killed, but taken. We may say of him as the consoling messenger said to Penelope:

"The great Ulysses is not dead,
"But, far from wife and son,
"He lives a prisoner, on a descri isle,
"I will not follow the nost and say."

I will not follow the poet and say-

"Detained by savage men !"

tight stays-"Small by degrees and beautifully less."

was particularly valuable. They discovered the route on the return voyage which will be the commercial route between us and Asia. The year after their return, a Mr. Henry, of Missouri, discovered the South Pass, and through it the overland tine of travel will forever be; but the return route of Lewis and Clarke will be the route of commerce. It presents but two hundred and ten miles of land carriage between the Great Falls of the Missouri and the Upper Falls of the Columbia, passing the mountains through a low gap and a fertile country, long marked by a large Indian and buffalo road.

Mr. Jefferson, in this proposition to Ledyard, and in this expedition of Lewis and Clarke, stands forth as the virtual discoverer and almost the father of the Columbia river. It was the child of his affections and of his pride, and he cherished it not merely as an object of science, but of the greatest utility. experter and almost the father of the Columbia river. It was the child of his affections and of his pride, and he cherished it not merely as an object of science, but of the greatest utility. He looked to it for great practical benefits to his country; yet he, forty years ago, in the very year after the return of Lewis and Clarke, and when enthusiasm for their success filled every bosom, and his own more than all, proposed, and not only proposed, but pressed the proposition, to make 49° the line of division throughout to the sea. He knew very well what he was about then, and where that line would run. The coast of the Pacific had been well surveyed: the course of the Columbia, from its mouth to the Upper Falls, near the mouth of Clarke's river, just below latitude 49°, was meandered by Lewis and Clarke, and well presented in their map. He knew what he was about: and he proposed the latitude of 49° throughout. I mention this as an historical fact, and to show his opinion of the treaty of Utrecht. And here I close what I have to say in relation to that treaty as depending upon British and American authority. It is surely enough; but there was another party to the treaty—France; and, to complete the proof, little head of the proposition to the sea. He course of the Columbia, from its mouth to the Upper Falls, near the mouth of Clarke, and well presented in their map. He knew what he was about: and he proposed the latitude of 49° throughout. I mention this as an historical fact, and to show his opinion of the treaty of Utrecht. And here I close what I have to say in relation to that treaty as depending upon British and American authority. It is surely enough; but there was another party to the treaty—France; and, to complete the proof, little head of the proposition to the sea. It was intended that the parallel of 49° was to cross the Rocky Mountains and extend to the Pacific Occan, will not only close my mouth in claiming the territory north of that line, but will abandon all Oregon. I cannot consent to the Santor to cross the Rocky Mountains and extend to the Pacific Occan, I will not only close my mouth in claiming the territory north of that line, but will abandon all Oregon. I cannot consent to the Senator's position that he holds the Agamemnon of our little band fast bound by his own admission. Not at all. Not a word of all he read to the Senate refers to the country west of the mountains. No, not one word of it. What right had England to divide a region of country belonging to Spain? The Senator himself is fully aware that such a thing never was the intention of the treaty. he must know a very The Senator himself is fully aware that such a thing never was the intention of the treaty: he must know, as we all know, that that boundary line never was intended to cross the Rocky Mountains and run to the Pacific Ocean. This was the condition of the pledge given by the honorable Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass:) he is bound by that pledge; and I hold myself bound with him. I, too, am bound, when this fact shall be proved to me. Whenever it shall be shown that, by the treaty of Utrecht, it was provided that the boundary of 49° should cross the summits of the Stony Mountains and run westward to the ocean, I will thenceforth close my lips on the subject of Oregon. Spain was a party to that treaty: she came into it after it had been negotiated between France and England; she came protesting that she thereby surrendered no rights on the northwest coast; that she abandoned none of her rights on this continent. France and England divide Oregon! Why, France never asserted, in 1713, the remotest claim to one foot of land west of the Rocky Mountains. No, nor on the entire Pacific coast of the continent of Nurth America, from the Isthmus of Darien to the pote. Yet, according to the Senator's version of the treaty, France and England, by agreeing to that treaty, parcelled out Oregon! the upper left-hand corner of the map. The description was in these words:

"The line that parts French Canada from British Canada dawas settled by commissaries after the peace of Utrecht, and I hold myself bound with him. I, too, am bound in the 49th degree, through the Lake Abitibis to the Northwest Ocean: therefore Mr. D'Anville's dotted line, teast of James's Bay, is false."

This map was made by D'Anville, the great French geographer of his age, and dedicated to the Duke of Orleans, and said to have been made under the patronage of the late Duke, who is said, in a note upon the map, to have expended one thousand pounds upon its construction and engraving. The late Duke was probably the Regent Duke who governed France during the minority of Louis XV.: and, if so, the map may be considered as the work of the French Government itself. Be that as it may, it is the authentic French group in favor of the line of Utrecht; that line, upon the non-existence of which the Senator from Michigan has staked the reversal of his Oregon position.

Rocky Mountains and run to the Pacific Ocean. The condition of the pledge given by the honorable from Michigan, (Mr. Cass:) he is bound by that and I hold myself bound with him. I, too, am bound in the condition of the pledge given by the honorable from Michigan, (Mr. Cass:) he is bound by that and I hold myself bound with him. I, too, am bound in the late hold myself bound with him. I, too, am bound in the condition of the pledge given by the honorable from Michigan, (Mr. Cass:) he is bound by that and I hold myself bound with him. I, too, am bound in the condition of the pledge given by the honorable from Michigan, (Mr. Cass:) he is bound by that and I hold myself bound with him. I, too, am bound in the condition of the pledge given by the honorable from Michigan, (Mr. Cass:) he is bound by that and I hold myself bound with him. I, too, am bound in the late by that he condition of the pledge given by the honorable from Michigan, (Mr. Cass:) he is bound with him. I, too, am boun Down to that moment, and indeed to the date of the Noo Sound treaty, Spain had, in the face of all Europe, asset

But I am not going into the argument to prove this. It is a notorious fact, and none will or can controvert it.

But I must be permitted to congratulate one who very kindly and condescendingly noticed my humble self, and did me the honor to call me his friend; and, if I may be allowed to the honor to call me his iriem; and, it I may be anowed to return the epithet, I will congratulate my friend from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) that, at last, antipodes have met; that he has at length made a convert of the honorable Senator from Missouri, who stoops from his lofty place to play the humble subaltern. [A laugh.] This is certainly the highest achievement he (Mr. Calhoun) has yet accomplished; the greatest intellectual triumph ever won; the

The Senator spoke of the Agamemnon of our little band—
of its Ajax Telamon, and its lesser or little Ajax. If by this
title he referred to me, I disclaim it , I have no title to be calltitle he referred to me, I disclaim it I have no title to be called an Ajax, great or little. I am but a poor private soldier, content to serve in the ranks. I ask no favor; I seek no reward for my humble services, save the triumph of the great cause. I ask nothing beyond it, and would spurn it if offered. I should despise, I should bete myself, if I could, on such a subject, cherish one feeling of selfishness. But, humble as I am, I had rather be the little Ajax, the humblest, the poorest soldier in this glorious band, than hold my head so high that I could not see any thing that was below me; than with my proud foot to press the earth as if it was not worthy to receive the impress. Yes. I had rather be a poor private coldier than the impress. Yes; I had rather be a poor private soldier than live and walk about, carrying on my front the inscription, "I am ruler; I claim to rule all, for all are below me; and rule I will, or RUIN—it is a matter of indifference to me which."

Be he who he may, there is no man in this land so high that
he can elevate and depress the public sentiment at his will:
be he who he may, and as high as he will, he must find, with be he who he may, and as high as he will, he must find, with all his fellow-citizens, one common level. Ajax let me be, if the Senator chooses; but let him remember that others fought at Troy besides the Ajaxes and Agamemnon and Ulysses. There was an Acuillus there. Yes; this is our Achilles, (pointing to the vacant seat of Mr. Cass.) and let that Senator beware that when the fight is over he be not found the Hector, whose lifeless and spurned body shall adorn the triumph of Achilles.

[At the close of Mr. HANNEGAN's speech, and during its delivery, there were repeated acclamations from the galleries.

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said : Mr. President, this thing is so very indecorous that, if it shall occur again—if there shall be the least audible mark of approbation or disapprobation from the audience within the Chamber, I shall exert my right as a Senator, and insist that these galleries shall be clear ed, with the exception of the ladies.

On motion of Mr. SEVIER, the Senate went into the con ocrasion of Executive business; and, after some time spent

MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH .- Almost the entire South seems to be awake to the importance of manufactures. In Virginia, North Caroline, and Georgia, it is almost unnecesthe gown and the water throws its point and power on the other side, and actually connects with the very point I have been establishing.

Mr. B. had not voted for the purchase of Greenhow's book; he had but a poor opinion of books compiled in closets for the instruction of men of business. They were generally shallow, of no use to the informed, and dangerous to the uninformed, whom they led astray; and to the indolent, who would trust to their superficial glosses, without going to the fountain head, and seeking truth at the bottom of the well. So of the book in question. Had it not been for Greenhow's Oregon the Senator from Michigan would have sought the history of the treaty of Utrecht in the authentic documents which our

The woollen manufactory recently established at Richmond (Virginia) has been examined minutely by the Hon. Mr. WETHERED, of Baltimore; and we learn from the Richmond Compiler that he pronounced its entire plan, and the system on which its operations are conducted, admirable. Seventy-nine laborers are employed in it, and forty of these are females. nine laborers are employed in it, and forty of these are females. Some of the women carn from seventy to eighty cents per day, and all may carn as much when they have become more skilful. The factory is capable of turning out 9,000 yards of flannel per week, or 468,000 yards a year, which would require about 196,560 pounds of wool.